.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-Sand 8-The Old Homesto AMBERG'S THEATRE-S-Inspector Brassig. BROADWAY THEATRE-2 and S-Little Lord Fac DALY'S THEATRE—2 and 8:15—Faming The Shrow DOCESTADIER'S-2 and 5:15-Hellar. EDEN MUSEE-Wax Tableson. GRAND OPENA HOUSE-S-Bloe's Core HARRIGAN'S PARK THEATRE-2 and 8-4-11-44 LYCEUN THEATEE-B:15-The Marquise.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-2 and 8-Barbum's Circus
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-2 and 8:50-Cape. Switt
MUTROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-8-Concert. PROCTOR'S SID-ST. THEATRE—S—The County Fair TAR THEATRE—2 and 8—Le Marriage de Figuro. TANDARD THEATRE—S—The Boston Howard Athens

Star Specially Company.

ETERIWAY HALL. S. Edward Mollenhauer's Concert.

STHAVENUE THEATHE. S. A Gold Mins.

14TH STREET THEATRE. d. The Psymaster.

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Business Notices

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New-York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1889.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .- John Bright's condition at a late hou was regarded as hopeless; he was unconscious after 10 o'clook. —— The King of Holland was announced to be incapacitated for the duties of a ruler. Prices were firm on the Paris Bourse.

The 'cuits' Estates bill was debated in the Canadian House of Commons.

Congress.—The Senate received several nomina-tions from the President, among them that of Prancis E. Warren, of Wyoming Territory, to be

Governor of Wyoming Territory, and Benjamin F. White, of Montans, to be Governor of Montana. Domestic.—An incendiary fire burned 40,000 cases of tea in a Chicago warehouse; the loss exceeds \$1,250,000. — Mrs. F. H. Benedict died on board the yacht Oncida, near Charleston, S. C. — The slieged plut to kidnap Robert Garrett is believed to have originsted in a whim of the rick man. ____ The steamer Yedmandale was towed into Norfolk. === The Rev. Dr. Cyrus F. Knight was consecrated Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Milwaukee. === The Democratic Speaker of the New-Jersey Assembly refused to permit business o be done owing-to the absence of two Demo-

City and Suburban.-Assemblyman Charles Smith, Alderman Goetz and four others arrested on a charge of bribing voters in the VIIIth Assembly District. — Further reports were reat sea. === Mr. Gerry's society made a protest inst the bill regarding the commitment of hildren .- News was meetved of the death of C.F. Theodore Steinway. —— The explosion of a barre of kerosene destroyed the factory building at Kentave. and Broadway, Brooklyn, and many of the employes were injured. —— Several interesting rnament. ____ Stocks fluctuating, some being higher and some lower, with the pressure against

he Southwesterns not withdrawn. The Weather.—Indications for to-day: Fair and warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 47 degrees; lowest, 27; average, 37,

Persons going out of town for the summer ca have the Daily and Sunday TRIBUNE mailed to them for 90 cents per month, or \$2.50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receiv THE TRIBUNE during their absence for \$1.50 per month, foreign postage paid, or \$4.32 for three months. The address of the paper will for three months. Inc tour be changed as often as desired.

The protest of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children against the bill relating to the review of commitments of children ought to be heeded by the Legislature. At all events, thoughtful deliberation should precede action. The points against the bill, as set forth in aner column, are strongly and clearly made and the source from which they come makes i erative that they be carefully considered A mistake in this matter would be serious.

Mayor Grant is evidently convinced that bob tail cars are not the sort of public conveyance New-Yorkers are entitled to. He has approved one ordinance requiring a street railroad com-pany to put conductors on its cars, and in an-other case has permitted an ordinance to become a law without his signature. At the same time, he directs the Aldermen's attention to the comfortable profits of other corporations which persist in ignoring the public outery against cars without conductors. This hint ought not to be lost upon the Aldermen.

The critical period at the Isthmus due to the ng of work on De Lessops's canal appear we passed. With large numbers of idle would be required to produce a serious outbreak. But most of them have departed edily and quietly, and the United States shilling of rioting. This is a fortunate outco would have been easy for unserupu es to convince them that such was the case

For a first-class performance of a sensele lotic character, the paim must be awarded New-Jersey Assembly. The accasion was and yesterday in calling the names of two ratio absences. That was the regular in pursuance of the directions of the man as the right to call himself Speaker. He as the right to call himself Speaker. He sused the doors to be looked, and the ere present were thus kept in durance, as after the time they indulged is sing-

ing, smoking, lounging, etc. The New-Jersey sture won an unenviable reputation for disorderly conduct two or three years ago. The present members seem determined to surpass their predecessors. And yet this body claims the right to be termed a deliberative assembly

That the Democratic members of the Legislature would oppose Ballot Reform and Temperance Reform at the bidding of Governor Hill was extremely probable up to yesterday After yesterday's scene in the Assembly it ceases to be a probability and becomes an assured fact. The perfectly proper proposition was made by Mr. Husted that a session of the Assembly be held to-day from 5 to 7 o'clock to consider the Ballot-Reform bill and the Excise Commission's bill. At this Mr. Sheehan became frantic, and deluged the Speaker with points of order. He and his party friends were defeated, as a matter of course, but the Democratic policy as to these measures was sufficiently declared. That they are made party measures is certainly not the fault of the Republicans.

THE GOVERNOE'S "CONVICTIONS." "Gentlemen," said a cross-roads candidate for Congress, in concluding his speech accepting the nomination, "I've expressed to you my sincere convictions in regard to the leading public questions now before the country. will only add that if they don't suit they car be changed." The remark might have been made by David B. Hill, for he has repeatedly shown that his "convictions" are of an accommodating sort. They can be changed to mee any emergency. As a member of the Assembly Mr. Hill opposed a uniform law for the government of cities. His "convictions" were against the uniform principle. As Governor he vetoed an important reform bill chiefly on the ground that his "convictions" forbade him to sign a measure whose provisions were not to be uniformly applied. In 1885 he killed bills making the Register and County Clerk of Kings County salaried officials; but his "convictions" in the premises did not prevent him from approving a bill, sent to him during the same session, placing the Clerk of Eric County on a salary. His "convictions" have rendered him hostile to special legislation-and they have also led him to sign a number of special bills. In short, if his "convictions" fail to suit the Democratic bosses, whose good opinion he is bound to retain at all hazards, they can be and they are changed.

The Governor's latest exploit with his "convictions" is eminently worthy of his reputation is a peerless peanut politician. On Monday he vetoed a bill providing a registry law for the city of Fishkill. He gave as his reasons for so doing that he could not approve of a special law for one town, and that "no reasonable argument or excuse can be advanced" why a general registry law should not be enacted. Thus the public learns what is the spring style for 1889 of the Governor's registry "convictions." Now what were his registry "convictions" so late as 1887? Did he then regard a general registry law as a desirable thing? Not at all Two years ago a bill reached him which extended the registration system of New-York and Brooklyn to all the other cities of the State having over 16,000 inhabitants. It was an excellent measure. It went through the Legislature practically without opposition. Still the Democratic bosses thought that it threatened their supremacy, so in accordance with his "convictions," the Governor knifed it. "This bill," he wrote in his veto, "proceeds upon the theory that the majority of voters are dishonest. For the sake of possibly preventing a few dishonest men from voting, this bill would so add to the inconvenience and often to the expense of registering as practically to disfranchise many voters." To compare this veto with Monday's veto is to demonstrate that the Governor's "convictions" would make a political weathercock of the first quality. Of course, Mr. Hill's remarkable change of

front on the question of registration deceives nobody. The Linson Ballot bill is the scheme which he has devised with the aim of heating the Saxton bill, and that bogus scheme contains a provision for the general registration of the voters throughout the State. He adapts his 'convictions' to the situation. He is that sort of a Governor. What can self-respecting Democrate think of such an official leader?

AIR RICHARD WEBSTER'S PLIGHT.

Sir Charles Russell has entangled another witness hopelessly in contradictions. Sir Richard Webster had asserted that the defence in the Parnell investigation were informed by him before Pigott was examined in court that the witness had discredited in advance the value of his own testimony. When Sir Charles Russell asked for explanations Sir Richard Webster replied that he believed that Pigott's self-incriminating letters had been handed to the opposing counsel, but he would have to consult his notes. A challenge to substantiate this statement followed in Parliament. Sir Richard Webster was left in as pitiable a condition as one of the most unfortunate of his own witnesses in Sir Charles Russell's hands. He could only plead infirmities of memory and beg the whole question as one of trivial importance. Sir Charles Russell's task was an easy one, since his victim had incautiously laid a net for his own feet and guilelessly enmeshed him-

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, undismayed by the desertions of Liberal lawyers in last week's division, resumed his destructive criticism of the Attorney-General's course. More reprehensible in his judgment than the inexcusable blunder respecting Pigott's confession of inability to withstand cross-examination was the professional conduct of a law officer of the Crown who had deliberately concealed the truth about the Parnell forgeries, and aided and abetted the continued publication of gross libels on the Irish leaders many weeks after h must have known of the hollowness of "The 'London Times's" case. To Americans there is something invigorating in the Liberal leader's arraignment of Sir Richard Webster. It was cruel and unjust to prolong the proceedings before the Parnell Commission when the counse for the prosecution were, or ought to been, aware for months of the irresponsibility of their chief witness, whose word had been taken by Mr. Houston and the representatives of "The London Times" with a credulity unparalleled in recent times. Pigott had been pargaining with both sides and taking his letters and retractions to every market where be could hope to make merchandise of them. He was importuning his employers not to drag him into the witness-box, and warning them ed grave trouble. Even if the men had not that he would ruin their case. Yet with this lift been lured thither by false representscowering figure in the background unmasked nd stripped of disguises, the proceedings were continued week after week, and the Irish members unjustly exposed to odious charges and malignant defamation. Sir William Vernon Harcourt's strictures upon the Attorney-General's course are not unmerited. The common sonse of the English people, as he says, must revolt against professional conduct that is opposed to their instinctive love of justice and

fair play.
Sir Bjchard Webster's sorry plight in largely to be attributed to the English custom of al-

lowing the legal officers of the Crown to continue their private practice. As the counsel for "The London Times" he would have been justified by ordinary canons of legal criticism in doing everything he could for his client, and in not exposing the fatal weakness of his case a moment before he was compelled to do so. As the Attorney-General and a prominent member of the Government he could not divest himself of his official character. As "The London Times" profited by his official station and reputation, so, too, he implicated the Government in responsibility for what proved in the end to be a recklessly managed and wanton prosecution. _

THE GAS COMPANIES AT FAULT.

It may be that we shall have to class the manhole explosions of the other day under the head of happy accidents. Although no one was hurt, the possibility of death or serious injury to a considerable number of persons was made so apparent that public interest in subject is likely to be seriously aroused, and it may be that steps will be taken to protect the inhabitants of this town against such perils in future. Still, it will be well not to be too sanguine about this.

The Twenty-third-st. explosion may have another fortunate sequel. It may point to an explanation of the cause of these explosions. The electric wires in the subways at that point were not connected with dynamos, and therefore could not have had any more connection with the explosion than the stones in the pavement above. The explanation that these eruptions, which have become so frequent in the last few months, are due to the constant leakage of gas from the gas-mains is in all probability correct. It is not clear yet why, even when a large quantity of gas has accumulated in a subway, it should explode; but that there would be no explosion if the gas were not allowed to escape seems as simple as the rule of three. No proof is needed that the leakage of gas is enormous. No man, woman or child who has ever passed along one of our streets when it had been torn up for a few feet, and has been smitten in the face by the vile smell of gas that poured out of the loosened earth, can have any doubts on that point. The soil of this island reeks with gas wherever the gas-pipes penetrate. The pipes usually employed by the companies are of such poor quality that the leakage steady and considerable. The reasoning of these corporations seems to be that they can better afford to lose the gas that Continually finds its way out through the defective pipes than to pay for good pipes. But this slipshod policy does not stop here. An extraordinary degree of carelessness seems to prevail in connection with the gas supply. The veteran Editor of "The Journal of Commerce" has borne testimony to the fact that one large leak had been allowed to continue, in spite of repeated complaints, for the extraordinary period of forty years, and then culminated in an ex-

But if the gas companies do not find it to heir interest to stop the leakage, they should be compelled to take the public safety into account. It is a gretesque situation that in order to save money on the price of their pipes they should be allowed to endanger the lives, to say nothing of destroying the comfort, of any portion of the public.

RESTORING LAW.

The first decision by the Treasury Departnent in disputed questions of fariff construction relates to a matter not of the largest importance, and yet sufficient to show that a new hand holds the reins. So clearly is the principle enunciated which ought to govern in such cases that, while other decisions may be awaited with more or less impatience, there will be felt greater confidence in their ultimate accord with he shaping and controlling intention of the law. The case in question concerns "broken wool tops," a preparation of thoroughly éleaned and partially manufactured wool ready for use in further manufacture, which had been imported as waste, and on which it was claimed that the duty should be only 10 cents per pound. Under the recent decision of a New-York court, Preasury officials say, great quantities of wool have been thus imported as waste, but the Collector respected the obvious intent of the law in his decision, and upon appeal to the Secretary! his decision is now sustained by a Treas-

ury ruling. The immediate effect is only to stop one of the leaks through which foreign fine wool, completely scoured and partly manufactured, has been introduced to compete unfairly with the product of American wool-growers. Numerous other forms of evasion have yet to be stopped by Treasury decisions before the law can be enforced according to its intent for the protec tion of producers of wool, but the industry and the value at stake is very large. The decision will deservedly attract attention far more for its declaration of principles than for the importance of the interests immediately affected, and Scoretary Windom therein says : "The merchandise is not woollen waste within the proper meaning of that term as used in the Tariff acts (par. 861) where it occurs in connection with 'rags, shoddy, mungo and flocks

. . a refuse material resulting from the various processes of woollen manufacture. . . It is clear to my mind that the said merchandise is in fact wool, advanced beyond scoured condition and suitable for immediate use, and is therefore wool imported in other than the ordipary condition in which wool was imported at the time of the passage of the act of March 3. 1888." It is therefore held to be dutiable at twice the rates prescribed for scoured wool.

Here it is made as plain as possible that the intention of the act must govern. The multitude of new classifications and names, that have been contrived for no other purpose than to evade the duties which the act was meant to impose, will all be swept aside as mere attempt to defraud the Government, by the simple refer ence to the state of things existing and con templated when the law was enacted. What Congress then intended it is now the recognized duty of the Executive Department to enforce a accurately as possible. If, in a great number of cases, the constructions adopted by the Treasury Department for the last four years has been calculated to defeat the law, such decisions will be reversed as fast as Secretary Windom

applies the principles now enunciated, The questions to be examined and decided are many, and they affect imports which have swelled in recent years to the value of many millions yearly. Thus, the imports of "rags, shoddy, mungo, waste and flocks, woollen," in 1882 were only 900,000 pounds, valued at \$348,000, but in the last fiscal year over 4,000,000 pounds were imported, valued at \$1.576,000, while in only seven months of the current fiscal year ending January 31, the imports under the same designation have amounted to 4,828,000 pounds, valued at \$1,889,000. No argument is needed to show that such an increase is fraudulent-that it is in fact, the result of a defeat of the law, by which partly manufactured wool has been introduced as waste in order to evade the duties which the law was intended to impose. The din duties thus fraudulently syaded we te have been more than \$2,000,000 in

months of the current year, er at the rate of \$3,500,000 yearly.

THE PULLING-IN INDUSTRY. The denunciation of popular abuses is not a congenial employment. It is not exhilarating, nor even entertaining, and it certainly is not well rewarded in practical results. Nuisances of all sorts flourish and multiply in spite of vigorous and persistent protests in private conversation and the public prints. There are more skids to hamper progress this year than there were last, and it is absolutely certain that there will be more next year than there are Waste papers, wayside vendors, ticket speculators, overhead wires, desiccated rubbish, tramps, pickpockets and idle trucks disfigure and obstruct the streets, and bid fair to do so to the end of the chapter. They have all been exposed, denounced, held up to execration and iberally anathematized ever since the oldest shabitant outgrew his trundle-bed, but they have more than held their own, until now things have come to such a pass that whoever entinues to protest aloud runs the risk of beoming a public nuisance himself.

There is, however, one familiar outrage which as not received the attention it deserves, namey, the "puller-in" attachments maintained by heap and nasty clothing-stores-not all of them Baxter-st., though commonly so described. few months ago one of the pullers-in was rested, and there was some reason to suppose hat this extraordinary action was intended as warning; but if so it was wasted, for on Monmy an especially energetic emissary of one of hese establishments succeeded in committing, the way of business, an assault which is ikely to preve a homicide. It will doubtless hard to convict him, though he acknowldges knocking his victim down, for he insists that he did no more than strike him with his fist, the mogal of the fractured skull being that an obstreperous pedestrian who refuses to become a customer and is consequently keeled ever, in the way of business, ought not to be

such a fool as to fall on the back of his head. Extortion, insults and violence are everyday courrences, but a homicide, even in Baxter-st., and in the way of business, is a rather serious matter, and it is just possible that the authorties may determine to put a stop to the pullingin industry. We should advise them to do so. They may not have another opportunity so rable for several weeks. The men who employ the pullers-in and the pullers-in who are employed violate the law every day of their lives. Why shouldn't they be abated? They are not running liquor-shops, and we don't believe they control many votes.

A bill is now before the Senate upon a favorable ommittee report to prevent the construction of any railroad upon the State forest land or any other forest fand which may bereafter come under the custody of the Forest Commission. The bill was prepared by the Commissioners, and they deserve hearty co-operation in every effort to secure its emetment. Many square miles of timber are standing to-day in the Adirondacks simply be-cause it was not worth felling. The expense of getting the logs to mill or market has been greater han their market value. Every railroad which penetrates the North Woods makes a new strip ailable for profitable cutting and is an invite tion to destroy the forest that had been safe only because is was practically inaccessible. Besides this, the locomotive multiplies the dangers from fire to the woods that by any change are spared from the axe. There are projects on foot for pushing roads through the preserve in every direction, and if the State is in earnest about saving its property, if it has any serious intention of retaining any forest land for the Forest Commission to administer, this bill should promptly pass.

After all, subways that are hable to go at the slightest provocation cannot be pronounced much of an improvement on the poles and wires

that have so long disfigured our streets. Another decision in the Jones County calf case comes just in time to restore our faith in human nature. So long a time had elapsed-at least a month-since any phase of that litigation ice that we feared that either the plaintiffs or the defendants ignobly betrayed their trust, and relapsed into a weak and pusillanknous inactivity. Yesterday's ecision, which is to be appealed from at once, carried costs of about \$35,000, and the total expenditure on a \$3 calf is now estimated at

If anybody doubts that the way of transgressor is hard, he should attentively consider the situa-tion of the Democrats in the New-Jersey Legis-

What is the matter with the feminine stars that do most gloriously shine in the theatrical firmament? Miss Anderson is thoroughly broken down, and will not resume acting before next Mrs. Langtry is barely able to act again after a distressing illness, and now Miss Marlowe, who has been arranging to take Miss Anderson's dates, is also reported as having succumbed t nervous prostration. Does this mean that the starring system, with its incessant fatigue of travel added to the nervous strain of acting heavy roles, make greater demands than the strength of woman can bear? The case of one well-known woman lecturer might be cited, who found that the jarring of incessant railroad travelling unsettled her nervous system. But the lecturer' life is made up of one-night stands, while a star stays at least a week in most of the cities she

Many a great franchise has been granted in ess sime than the Aldermen have already expended on the Polo Grounds problem without solving it.

The man who was dissatisfied with yesterday's weather will dertainly complain of his halo-if ne ever gets one.

A hearing will be given at Albany to-day upon the important Fussott-Batcheller bill, which provides for the transfer of the insane from county peorhouses to State saylums. This is the leading philanthropic measure of the year and ought to be passed, and passed promptly, by a unanimous vote. The great charitable organisations of the State and ail the medical bodies heartily indorse it. The opposition to it is searcely worthy of consideration. As a result of extended observation, the State Board of Charities have reached the conclusion that " the proper care of the chronic pauper insane could be better and more economically se cured, in institutions controlled and managed by the State than in institutions under the manage ment and control of counties." This positio cannot be successfully controverted.

It is a comfort to know that imperial Jumbo has been given to the Natural History Museum and will be well taken care of, instead of being condemned to "stuff a hole to keep the wind away."

PERSONAL.

The "American Duchese" is said to be spending her fortune royally in reviving the artistic glories of her hushand's house. An English observer writes of her "She is a handsome woman, and has improved in appearance since she came to England, while her tollettes are dazzling, and much more elaborate and though out than those in which she first appeared last year, Lord Tennyson has been suffering from rheumatic gout, which incapsolitated him from holding a pen Mrs. J. R. Green (the historian's widow and herself a historical writer of some note), entertained at tea at her house in Kensington Square the other evening a party of the chairmakers who had come up from Cradley Heath to give evidence before the Lords' Committee on the Lords' Committee on the ewesting system. The poor women, who were in London for the first and probably the only time in their lives, were neatly and respectably dressed; but it appeared that most of their clothes were borrowed from their neighbors in home

of their visit to London. After tea the whole party

It has been several times stated in various news papers that Miss Blanche Griffin, the sister of Mary Anderson, intends to go upon the stage. The state-ment is untrue and unfounded. Her friends say that there never was the slightest ground for making it, or the least authority for it.

Havana, March 26.—Ex-President Cleveland and party returned to-day from Santa Rosa, to which place they went yesterday. This evening Captain-General Salamanca gave a dinner in honor of ex-President Cleveland. All the members of his party attended. The other guests were the high officers of Cuba.

THE DRAMA-MUSIC.

MR. COQUELIN IN " THE POLISH JEW." Last night at the Star Theatre "Le Juif Polnais" was produced, and Mr. Coquelin represented the Burgomaster. "The Polish Jew," by MM. Erckmann-Chatrian, has long been known to the English stage under the name of "The Bells," and, as all persons in erested in theatrical affairs are aware, it was as Mathias in this piece—a much botter piece in English than it is in French—that Henry Irving made the than it is in French—that Henry Itving made the decisive success of his career. Mr. Coquelin, to judge by his published writings, seems to have been anxious for some time to force himself into comparison with Mr. Irving, and his assumption of Mathias would appear to be a part of this ill-advised and futile endeavor. He attempted the character last year in London and falled in it, and he has distinctly and conspicuously failed in it here.

Mr. Coquelin's mechanical development and expres-sion of the part of Mathias, last night, was indeed clear and consistent. He is an old and experienced actor, and he knows how to saw wood with expert ness and dispatch. To a veteran Crummles every form of technical achievement is readily possible; he can play Mr. Pillicoddy or he can play Hamlet, and he is about as interesting in the one as in the other. The question of natural fitness is ignored. Mr. Bottom's partiality was for playing the tyrant, but he scorned not to undertake the lover, and he sealous to assume the lion and to roar like the sucking dovs. So also it is with Mr. Coquelin. Nature having most distinctly relegated him to the field of low comedy-setting her mask of humorous eccentricity upon him, in face, voice, demeanor and temperament, so strongly as to leave no possible room for about the matter-he, nevertheless, attempts such parts as Don Caesar de Bazan and Gringoire, which equire romance, elegance, heroism, sentiment and passion, and in undertaking "The Bells" he even flounders into the domain of a weird imagination. His great talent as an actor will, of course, carry him far: but it was long ago noticed that the leopard cannot change his spots, and while Mr. Coquelin's performance of fathes was, in some few particulars, an able piece of execution, it was, from constitutional reason completely deficient of subtlety, of metaphysical interest, of personal weight and richness, of all the higher attributes of character, emotion and art, and so fraught with mean commonness, as to be paltry in substance and insignificant in effect.

Mr. Coquelin embodied a common man who had committed a murder and who wished to conceal it.

Nothing more. When Mr. Irving enacted this part the observer saw a most uncommon man-and it is procisely because he was an uncommon man (rare in nagination, fine in fibre, superior and fascinating it personality) that Mr. Irving's impersonation touched the heart, impressed the mind, filled the imagination and captured and controlled human sympathy. The difference between Mr. Irving and Mr. Coquella is the immense and radical difference between poetry and prose. Comparison is a narrow kind of criticism and only useful in an filustrative sense-but it is Mr Coquelin who forces it. He was under no obligation to attempt a part that he cannot play and certainly there was no need for him to che character in which Mr. Irving tstanding quite alon in parts of this order) has achieved a brilliancy of distinction such as neither Mr. Coquetta nor any other living actor could approach. When anything has been once thoroughly and splendidly done it is a good plan to let it alone. This public would as soon expect Mr. Dixey to rival Edwin Booth as Bertuccio in "The Fool's Revenge" as it would expect Mr. Coquelin to rival Henry Irving as Mathias in "The Bells"; and there would be as good reason in the one case as in the other. When nature leaves poetry out a man's composition, however, she usually leaves out of his composition the capacity of browing that the poetry has been omifted. It is no answer to say that Mathlas, in the French

piece, is not a postical character—that he is only a common makeeper and a common person, and there-fore, is only rightly played when he is made common. If he is not a poetical character he is not, under the circumstances, worth playing for an English audience. The only excuse for touching a subject so frightful as murder and the sequent removes for it in the human onscience must be found in an imaginative treatment Besides, if Mathias was not a poetical character in the first place, he has been made a poetical character by Henry Irving, and as such he has been indelibly imprinted upon the heart and imagination of this period and this people. He is an ideal now-as much an ideal as even as Byron's Mantred-and Mr. Coquelin's commonplace publican will never te accepted as a substitute for him. This effort was an infliction—to speak plainty, an unmitigated bore-and it was felt to be so by a con siderable part of the audience that assembled to be hold it. As an example of jocular and vulgar craft in a dull man made cautious by the sense of danger to his own neck, it might be admired; in every other point of view it is, for this public, a theatrical superfiulty. The French piece is devoid of the supernatural ele ment. Mathias is frightened in it by the appearance of a Polish Jew, who resembles the victim of the mur der, and Mr. Coquella hereupon, with a squeak life that of a startled gander, tumbles back into an arm-chair. The bearing of Mathias, all through this scene, had the distinction that one might expect in a waiter in a Third-ave, beer garden. This probably was in-tended, and would be insisted upon as thoughtful artin a Third-ave, beer garden. This probably was intended, and would be insisted upon as thoughtful artwhereas it is rank nonsense and folly for the American audience. The sense of being haunted by the sound of bells was expressed, in Mr. Coquelin's method, by thrusting a finger into his ear and scratching it as if annoyed with excess of car-wax. There never was the alightest hint of weirdness or horror about the management of the bells, and why the man should die, unless of innate stupidity or a stomach-ache from drinking sour wine; no speciator could possibly imagine. A tedlous love-scene, for Christian and Annette, occurs in the second act, and Annette sings a songwhich last night had practically the effect of dispelling all interest in the main question of the play and giving the situation entirely to that young lady. The monotony was a little relieved by the sprightliness of Mms. Kerwich and the hearty convivality of Jean Coquelin and M. Devoy as Walter and Heinrich. If it were conceivable that Mr. Constant Coquelin could ever be compelled to witness as bad a performance as he gives in the Polish Jew there might be some hope of retribution upon him, and one might cheerfully isney him exclaiming, in the language of the "Mikado":

The Pully HARMADIE CLIFF.

The punishment fit the crime.

THE PHILHARMONIC CLUB. The enterprise of the Philharmonic Club in pre-

senting to the local public new compositions of

unique character by writers of celebrity, is calculated to excite surprise, and would compel admiration if more of the works proved to have an abiding value. Nearly every summer Mr. Weiner goes abroad with commissions to notable men, and every winter we hear the new compositions and regret that the anticipations aroused by the name have not been fulfilled. The thought lies near that the cause of the repeated disappointments is the restriction which the composition of the club puts upon the composer. There can be nothing alluring in the thought of asked to write a piece of chamber music for one flute two violins, a viola, violoncello and double-bass The combination of instruments offers too little opportunity for color effects. If music written to orde is generally inferior, that written under contract for ar unnatural and ineffective apparatus is more than likely to turn out disappointing. This has been the experience with the works especially written for the Philharmonie Club as was again enforced last night, when at the club's last concert for the season a sextet by Edmund Kretschmer was brought forward. What Heir

Kretschmer's skill in the composition of chamber music of a normal type may be we do not know This is certain, that it did not shine brightly in th abnormal sextet. There were moments that yielded a mild sort of satisfaction in the two middle movements—a Larghetto and Vivace Scherzando—but on the whole the music sounded labored, monotonous and for pianoforte and flute by Carl Reinsche. It was that light-hearted composer's 167th numbered work, and bears "Undine" as a descriptive title. It is pretty and ineffensive music, in portions of which a highly

and ineffensive music, in portions of which a highly imaginative listener, with a knowledge of Lamotte-Focque's charming romance, might have been able to find bits of musical characteristic delineation, but which would have sounded as sweet by any other name. It was effectively played by Miss Dyas Flanagan and Mr. Eugene Weiner. The concert opened with Beethoven's quartotte for strings, op. 18, No. 8, and in the progress of it Mr. W. H. Ricgor, with tener votes of lovely quality and considerable exhibition of vocal skill, same Mosards. It Mic Toesro,

from "Don Glovanni," and a neat so,

DRAMATIC INCIDENTS.

DRAMATIC INCIDENTS.

The opening of the new Union Square Theate to occupy the attention of many play-goors to-night. He fielden Barry, a clever actress and a handsome weather will give the first performance. She has been each here before now, and she appears in an old piece; has she is a welcome presence because of her abidly, and she old piece is a good one.

The last performances of the "Taming of the Shrewthill be given at Daly's Theatre this afternoon and evening. Miss Rehan's fine and spirited impersonation of Katherine is one of the brilliant realities of the present theatrieal period, and nobody who care is good acting should omit to see it. Mr. Daly will produce his new play, adapted from the French, called "Samson and Dalliah," on Thursday evening. It is understood to be a satire upon love and law, and is contain characters well fitted to the Daly company.

contain characters well fitted to the Daly company.

Miss Rose Coglian cames to the Star Theatre Best
week, in a drama that is new to this city.

"Joseph's Sweetheart" was presented last Monday
night, for the first time in America, at the Bosto
Museum, and probably it will by and by be produced a
New-York by Mr. A. M. Palmer,—with Mr. Stodde
as Parson Adems. This play had a long run in Loudo
last year, with Thomas Thomas a that eccentric clergman.

MISS BARRY TO APPEAR TO-NIGHT.

PLEASED THAT THE NEW UNION SQUARE THEATRE IS AT LAST TO OPEN-A PLEASANT CHAT.

Miss Helen Barry, who will have the honor to-night of being the first star to play in the new Union Square Theatre, was seen by a reporter on Monday while she was busily engaged in choosing furniture of First Empire period to be used in "A Woman's Strategen; in the intervals between deciding upon spindle his chairs and rich brocatelles Miss Barry said: "I can chairs and rich brocatelles. Miss Barry said: "I can scarcely bring mysolf to believe that I am really to appear in New-York on Wednesday. There have been so many disappointments and delays that at one time I almost despaired of ever being to play at the Union Square. Mr. Hill, however, always did his best to keep my spirits up, and assured me that he would have the theatre and that I should open it. But only think, I have been here since last spring, and expected to play in New-York last Sec. spring, and expected to play in New-York last tomber. As time went on, and month after me passed without any immediate prospect of an opening, my friends urged me to try a tour. I was somewhat opposed to this, as I thought a New-York fodersement was necessary to out-of-town success. It
seems, however, that I was wrong, for the tour has
been uniformly successful, arm, with the exception of
the week when I was to have played in St. Paul, and the theatre was burnt just as we arrived, we made money every week. But on that week we came out almost even, as we filled in three nights in Duluth to excellent business. When we first started out, we played 'After' in addition to 'A Weman's Stratagom,'

played 'After' in addition to 'A Weman's Sirstagom,'
but the double bill made the evening so long, and the
ecmedy gave so much satisfaction, that we played that
alone for the remainder of the tour. I was most
agreably surprised to find how thoroughly the brilliant
wit and delicate humor of 'A Woman's Stratagon'
were appreciated in even the one-night stands.

"The piece has been greatly brightened by new
dialogue, and the situations at the ends of acts ave
been strengthened. My present engagment is in four
weeks, and after that I shall indulge in a long rest,
but shall not go abroad as I want to superinteed the
preparations for a new drama in which
I shall be seen at the same theatre
next October. It is the work of Malcolm Watson and next October. It is the work of Malcolm Watson and was successfully tried at a matinee in London. The incidents occur in Paris during the Franco-Pro incidents occur in Paris during the France-Prussian war. The situations are stirring, and several are melodramatic. I have been fortunate in escaping the librost that has attacked so many stars this season, and I attribute my immunity to my love for fresh are and cool rooms. In my optnion half the sore throats and hing diseases arise from overheated rooms and cars. The American summer is so exhausting in the heat that the system needs a period of cold to regain strength for another siega. But when people seep their rooms as hot in winter as they are in summer; what chance do they give themselves to recuperate?

MRS. F. H. BENEDICT DEAD.

DYING ON THE YACHT ONEIDA JUST OUTSIDE OF

CHARLESTON HARBOR. Charleston, S. C., March 25 (Special).—The yacht Oneida, from New-York, steamed into Charleston hard bor to-day with her colors at half-mast H. M. Plagfor and other members of his family had armed ringic and other members of an issue the property of the form St. Augustine on Monday to await her arrival. As soon as the yacht was signalled Mr. Flagier engaged a launch and boarded the yacht as she came across the bar. He found the dead body of his daughter, Mrs. F. H. Benedict, lying in the cabin. Mrs. Benedict died about 3 o'clock Monday after just as the yacht had sighted Morris Is house. There were on board her husband and brother, Dr. Shelton, A New-York homeopathist physician, and three trained nurses, all from New-York. Mrs. Benedict was ill when she left New-York, and the sea nded. The Oneida came up the city about 2 p. m., and was met by an taker, who embalmed the body. The party left here to-night for New-York on a special train over the Ab-lantiq Coast Line. The Oneida will remain here for soveral days, when her owner, E. C. Benedict, is expected to join her for a cruise to the West Indies. The to join her for a cruise to the West Indes. The dags on the shipping were lowered to half-mast, and many floral offerings were sent to the family at the hotel. The captain of the Onedia says that every affort was made to reach the city when the death of Mrs. Benedict was seen to be appreaching, and that the vessel made at least twenty miles as hour. The lady, bowever, breathed her last just as the historically should be found to the contract of the horizon. The cause of death in the physician's certificate is described as intermittent fever.

Mrs. Benedict was the only daughter of Henry M Flagier, of this city. She was still a young woo and was well-known in New-York society. and was well known in New-York society. Her husband, Preterick Hart Benedict, is a son of B. G. Benedict and a member of the banking firm of E. C. Benedict & Co. Mrs. Benedict had been sufforing from impaired health for several weeks, and for a month past her family had had apprehensions of a fatal termination of her illness. Prior to the departure of the yacht from Norfolk, Mr. and Mrs. Flagter, who of the yacht from Norfolk, Mr. and Mrs. Flagier, who were in St. Augustine, were notified by telegraph to meet the vessel at Charleston, as Mrs. Benedict's condition was becoming hourly more critical. Mrs. Benedict's body will arrive in New-York to-night, and will be at once taken to Mrs. Flagier's home, No. 683 Fifth-ave., where the funeral services will be held at 10 o'clock on Monday moreing.

Cincinnati, March 26.—The burial of Stanley Machews, late Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was a simple, beautiful ceremony. The body arrived this morning and was taken by reli to the cometery station of Winton Place, where the undertaker's hearse and earriages met the train. At Spring Grove Cemetery a large assemblage of friends and acquaintances of the distinguished dead man had gathered. The burial service of the Protestant Episcopal Church was used, the rector being the Rev. Dr. Pisc, of Glenziale. The day was delightfully clear and balmy, and the assemblage at the Grove was one of more than ordinary interest. Besides the members of the family and the Justices of the Supreme Court and others from Washington, there were present Governor Foraker, Lieutenant-Governor Lyon, members of the Ohio Senate, a committee of the House of Representatives, Henry Watterson, from Louisville; Murat Halstead, ex-President Hayes and a committee of the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Logion. The latter placed on the grave the usual emblem of a white pilliew of Sowers with the words "Loyal Logion." In latter placed on the grave the usual emblem commandery were also left on the grave. The family went in Glendale after the ceremony and the others came of the city.

Washington, "March 26.—Chief Justice Fuller and associated Justice Miller were the only inclose proces." JUSTICE STANLEY MATTHEWS BURIED.

Glendale after the ceremony and the others came to city. Washington, "March 26.—Chief Justice Fuller and Associate Justice Miller were the only justices preserven the supreme Court was formally opened by the crier this morning. In the absence of a quorum the cerust adjourned until to-morrow. A further adjourned ment will then be taken until Thursday, when it expected the absent justices, who accompanied the body of the late Justice Matthews to Glendale, will have returned to Washington.

MR. AMBERG TRYING TO ENGAGE ALVART.

Manager Amberg is endeavoring to console the admired of Herr Alvary by engaging that single for a long singular in this city, beginning early next fall. When seen has last evening Manager Amberg was about to start for Philadelphia with the hone of baing shie to close the nogsitions to-day. He said: "I have offened Alvary 4350 anight for fifty nights. I den't surppess the terms are bigher than he has been offered at the Motropellan, his the number of performances is greater. I think he will account and one tracen for my belief is that he has so good an opinion of the merit of my prima-donne. Openandonne, but the model of the merit of my prima-donne. Openandonne, the comes from Cologne. If Alvary sings ye shall do light opera, such as "Carmen," "Mignos, and "The Trumpeter." The only heavy opena would be "Priving Dutchman." In any case, I shall give open and my highest price for sents will be 2. I have to-day received the offer of two tonors, named Gyeshand Hillskhammer, and I feel every assumes the last in the Milakhammer, and I feel every assumes the Carmen Milakhammer, and I feel every assumes the Carmen Milakhammer, and I feel every assumes the Carmen Milakhammer, and I feel every assumes the first please the public. Bhe will appear in Carmen. MR. AMBERG TRYING TO ENGAGE ALVART.